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relation of the woman question, education, and politics to eugenics are in turn passed in review. In general, one finds the authors' position logical because biological.

There are a few defects in the book. One could wish that there were more bibliographical citations; one may doubt if the intermingling of races *per se* involves danger; one may regret that the laws of heredity are not more fully set forth, but after all one finishes the book with a feeling that the authors have made a forceful presentation of the importance of heredity for society.

CHARLES B. DAVENPORT

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N.Y.

Socialism and Individualism. Fabian Socialist Series, No. 3.

Reprinted from Fabian Tracts, revised. By SIDNEY WEBB and OTHERS. New York: John Lane Co., 1911. Pp. 102.

This small volume is a collection of four short essays issued by the Fabian Society of England as propagandist material. The titles and authors are: "The Difficulties of Individualism," by Sidney Webb; "The Impossibilities of Anarchism," by Bernard Shaw; "The Moral Aspects of Socialism," by Sidney Ball; "Public Service versus Private Expenditure," by Sir Oliver Lodge.

In "The Difficulties of Individualism" Sidney Webb makes use of the usual socialist arguments in favor of collective ownership of capital. Socialism is defined as "not a faith in an artificial utopia but a rapidly spreading conviction . . . that social health and consequently human happiness is something apart from and above the separate interests of individuals."

"The main difficulties of the existing social order are those immediately connected with the administration of industry and the distribution of wealth." Specifically these difficulties are: inequality of income, with consequent degradation of character and loss of real freedom by the wage-earning class. The approach to socialism is to be by opportunist methods. The economic argument of the essay rests on the theory that wages are determined by the worker upon marginal land and with marginal capital; and that consequently all advantage of land above the marginal, and of capital employed at better than marginal conditions, goes to the capitalist owner under the present order. Economists will not all agree with this theory of wages.

"The Impossibilities of Anarchism" is reprinted from a paper read in 1891 before the Fabian Society and since circulated as a socialist

tract. On the assumption that many middle-class persons are today using anarchist arguments in behalf of the present social order, Mr. Shaw proceeds to meet the practical tenets of anarchism by a *reductio ad absurdum* argument. His goal is not the demolition of anarchistic tenets but the showing that compulsory collectivism is the only possible road to freedom and democracy.

In "The Moral Aspects of Socialism" Sidney Ball defends socialism against the charge of placing undue emphasis on machinery. The ground taken is that socialism is "an endeavor to readjust the machinery of industry in such a way that it can at once depend upon and issue in a higher kind of character and social type." It does this by putting competition on a higher plane than individualism, and thereby results in the social selection of a higher type of character. This higher standard of life is the goal of socialism.

In the address upon "Public Service versus Private Expenditure," Sir Oliver Lodge presents in popular language the advantages to a community of corporate ownership of property and compares this with individual expenditure to the disadvantage of the latter. The development of a higher degree of public spirit is held as not the least result of this corporate ownership and expenditure.

There is little that is new in the volume and the argument is adapted to popular propaganda rather than to scientific purposes.

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